

KHOMENKO, N.P., inzhener.

Opening and mining several groups of flat seams. Ugol' 31 no.12:
9-13 D '56. (MLBA 10:2)

1. Densprogiprosnakht.
(Donets Basin--Coal mines and mining)

BEZUGLYY, D.V.; KHOMENKO, N.Ye.; LUKASHENKO, V.I.

Dynamics of ion-exchange adsorption of microcomponents in
the presence of accompanying ions. Zhur. anal. khim. 19
no.3:276-281 '64. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Khar'kovskiy politekhnicheskii institut imeni Lenina.

KHOMENKO, N.Z.

Mechanization of the making of molding hooks. Lit. proizv. no.12:
38-39 D '64. (MIRA 18:3)

KHOMENKO, A.K. [Khomenko, O.K.]; BELITSER, V.A. [Belitscr, V.O.]

Cleavage of disulfide fibrinogen bonds with cysteine. Ukr. biokhim.
zhur. 36 no.1:22-31 '64. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Institute of Biochemistry of the Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian
S.S.R., Kiev.

VISHNYAKOV, P.T., inzh.; KHOMENKO, O.Ye., inzh.

Decrease in the cross section of subway tunnels as a factor
in the lowering of their cost. Trans. stroi. 13 no. 8:51
Ag '63. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Stroitel'stvo Kiyevskogo metropolitena.

VISHNYAKOV, P. T., inzh.; PYZHOV, M. A., inzh.; KBOMENKO, O. Ye.,
inzh.

Continuous organization of work in the construction of
tunnels. Transpstroil 13 no. 11:23-26 N '63. (MIRA 17:5)

KHOMENKO, P.; KOBETS, I. [Kobets', I.]

Finish with the ~~mis~~management of collective farm machinery.
Mekh. sil'. hosp. 12 no.12:22-23 D '61. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Nachal'nik inspektsii po tekhnicheskomu nadzoru Zhito-
mirskogo oblastnogo ob'yedineniya "Sil'gosptekhnika" (for
Khomenko). 2. Spetsial'nyy korrespondent zhurnala "Mekhani-
zatsiya sil's'kogo gospodarstva" (for Kobets).

KHOMENKO, P.G., inzhener; YEVSEYEV, M.L., redaktor; MEREKALOV, I.F., redaktor; IROZDOV, B.M., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, retsenzent; LIVCHAK, G.F., inzhener, retsenzent; TIKHONOV, A.Ya., tekhnicheskij redaktor

[Calculating machines] Schetno-analiticheskie mashiny. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo mashinostroit. lit-ry, 1955. 286 p.
(Calculating machines) (MLRA 9:4)

KHOMENKO, P.G.

KHOMENKO, P.G., insh.

Machine for measuring and registering stiff leather. Mekh.trud.
rab. 11 no.6:35-37 Je '57. (MIRA 10:11)
(Leather--machinery)

19-011-100, 11. 11.
DATSKEVICH, Mikhail Frantsevich; ZEMLYANSKIY, Aleksandr Sergeyevich;
KAGANOVICH, Abram Yul'yevich; NIKANOROV, Timofey Mikhaylovich.
Prinimal uchastiye KHOMENKO, P.O.. IVANOV, M.I., red.; KOROTKOVA,
L., red.; TELUGINA, T., tekhn.red.

[Operation of accounting machines in State Bank enterprises]
Ekspluatatsiya schetnykh mashin v uchreshdeniyakh Gosbanka.
Moskva, Gosfinizdat, 1959. 319 p. (MIRA 13:3)
(Accounting machines)

KHOMENKO, P.G., prof.; DOBROSMYSLOV, V.I., retsentsant; BARANOVA, Z.O.,
red. 124-va; UVAROVA, A.F., tekhn. red.

[Multiplication on calculating machines] Umnozhenie na schet-
nykh mashinakh. Moskva, Mashgiz, 1962. 43 p. (MIRA 15:4)
(Multiplications) (Calculating machines)

KHOMENKO, P. I.; DUBINSKAYA, YE. A.; FEDUTOVA, YE. G.

"Problems of therapy of dysentery patients."

Report at the 13th All-Union Congress of Hygienists,
Epidemiologists and Infectionists. 1959

KHOMENKO, R.A., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk

Role of culture medium in the determination of streptomycin sensitivity of *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*. Probl. tub. no.4: 59-65 J1-Ag '54. (MLRA 7:11)

1. Iz kafedry mikrobiologii (zaveduyushchiy - professor M.N. Fisher) Leningradskogo sanitarno-gigiyenicheskogo meditsinskogo instituta (direktor - chlen-korrespondent Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR professor D.A.Zhdanov)

(MYCOBACTERIUM TUBERCULOSIS, effect of drugs on, streptomycin, determ. of sensitivity, role of culture medium)

(STREPTOMYCIN, effects, on *M. tuberc.*, determ. of sensitivity, role of culture medium)

(CULTURE MEDIA, for *M. tuberc.*, role in determ. of streptomycin sensitivity)

KHOMENKO, V.F.

Form and location of renal pelvis and its significance in kidney
surgery. Urologiia 25 no. 4:45-49 J1-Ag '60. (MIRA 14:1)
(KIDNEYS---SURGERY)

KHOMENKO, R. I.

Khomenko, R. I. — "Viscosity of Systems with Chloral." Kiev State U imeni T. G. Shevchenko, Kiev, 1955 (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Chemical Sciences)

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis', No 24, 11 June 1955, Moscow, Pages 91-104

Viscosity of binary systems with chloral. I. V. V. Udoyenko and R. I. Khomenko (Polytech. Inst., Kiev). Zhur. Obshchei khim. 26, 2403-7 (1958). Viscosity and η of the system $\text{CCl}_3\text{CHO}-\text{PhCH}_2\text{OH}$ at 25, 50, and 75°, and of CCl_3CHO -cyclohexanol at 60° and 80° were detd. The systems show component interaction, although a cryst. adduct with cyclohexanol was the only definitely isolable product; in this case the viscosity isotherm has an irrational max. at 90 mole % aldehyde; an equimolar max. of components forms a 1:1 adduct, m.p. 64° (cf. Sumnerford and Cronie, C.A. 42, 3315i). The system with PhCH_2OH failed to yield a cryst. adduct but gave a clear max. in the viscosity curve at 70 mole % alc. G. M. Kasolapoff

Chem 2

PM

1. Sredneaziatskiy Gosudarstvennyy universitet i Kiyevskiy politekhnicheskii institut.

Viscosity of binary systems from chloral, H. V. V.
 Udovenko and R. I. Khomenko (Polytech. Inst., Kiev).
 Zhur. Oshchek. Khim. 26, 2609-63 (1959); cf. C.A. 51,
 6390b. -- Viscosity of the systems: CCl_3CHO -PhOH at 40°,
 60°, and 80°, and CCl_3CHO -*m*- $\text{MeC}_6\text{H}_4\text{OH}$, CCl_3CHO -
m- $\text{MeC}_6\text{H}_4\text{OH}$, and CCl_3CHO -*p*- $\text{MeC}_6\text{H}_4\text{OH}$ at 25°, 60°
 and 75°, was detd. There was indication that CCl_3CHO
 forms complexes with the \pm phenols that dissoc. into com-
 ponents when the temp. rises. The compds. are apparently
 formed through H bonding and are not hemiacetals. The
 system CCl_3CHO -PhOH yields a little $\text{CCl}_3\text{CH}(\text{OH})\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$,
 m. 203°, owing to condensation under the influence of traces
 of HCl. Similarly a small amt. of 2,5-(HO)(Me) $\text{C}_6\text{H}_3\text{CH}$ -
 (OH) CCl_3 , m. 147°, was isolated. The system of PhOH-
 CCl_3CHO shows an irrational viscosity max. at 25 mole %
 CCl_3CHO ; this indicated a compd. $\text{CCl}_3\text{CHO} \cdot 3\text{PhOH}$; the
 system with *o*-cresol has an irrational max. that does not
 yield any rational component proportion; with *m*-cresol
 the system has an irrational max. at 33 mole % CCl_3CHO ,
 as does that with *p*-cresol. G. M. Kosolapoff.

KHOMENKO, R.I.

7 7
Viscosity of binary systems with chloral. III. V. V. Udo-
venko and R. I. Khomenko (Central Asia State Univ.,
Tashkent and Polytech. Inst., Kiev). Zhur. Obshch. Khim.
29, 3370-3 (1955); cf. C.A. 51, 7122d. Viscosity and d.
data for the system: MeCO-CCl₂CHO at 25°, 35°, and
50°; MeCOPr-CCl₂CHO at 25°, 50°, and 75°; and AcCH-
CCl₂CHO at 65°, 75°, and 85° are tabulated, as well as
MeCOEt-CCl₂CHO at 25°, 50°, and 75°. The only evi-
dence of strong interaction was the formation of AcCH-
-CCl₂CHO, m. 79°.
G. M. Kosolapoff

Rm MT

AUTHORS: *Khomenko, R. I.* 446
Udovenko, V. V., and Khomenko, R. I.

TITLE: Viscosity of Binary Systems with Chloral.4 (Vyazkost' binarnykh sistem s khloralem. IV.)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal Obshchey Khimii, 1957, Vol. 27, No. 1, pp. 37-40 (U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT: Investigations were conducted to determine the viscosity and density of binary systems consisting of chloral with acetophenone (boiling point 80.0° at 12 mm); benzophenone (b. p. 161.0° at 11 mm); benzaldehyde (b. p. 177.2° at 731 mm) and salicylaldehyde (b. p. 193.0° at 727 mm). The viscosity/density measurements were carried out at temperatures of 25, 50 and 75° and the results obtained are given in tables (for each mixture separately). The isothermal viscosity/density curves are either slightly convex or rectilinear, depending upon the temperature. None of the systems investigated showed any definite reactions between the components which could lead to the formation of any specific chemical compound. Four tables. There are 5 references, of which 4 are Slavic.

Card 1/2

446

Viscosity of Binary Systems with Chloral.4

ASSOCIATION: Central Asiatic State University and the Kiev Polytechnicum
(Sredneaziatskiy Gosudarstvennyy Universitet i Kiyevskiy
Politekhnikheskiy Institut).

PRESENTED BY:

SUBMITTED: January 3, 1956

AVAILABLE:

Card 2/2

Khomenko, R. I.

AUTHORS: Udovenko, V. V., and Khomenko, R. I.

79-2-9/58

TITLE: Viscosity of Binary Systems with Chloral. Part 5. (Vyazkost' binarnykh sistem s khloralem. V.)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal Obshchey Khimii, 1957, vol 27, No 2, pp. 322-325 (U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT: In order to explain the nature of the reaction between chloral and ether, the authors investigated the viscosity and density of systems: chloral - ethyl formate, chloral - ethyl acetate, chloral-ethyl ether, chloral - anisole and chloral - acetoacetic ester at temperatures ranging from 25 to 75°. Viscosity was found to be constant in the first four systems and in the fifth one it varies with time. A reaction between the components was established in all systems investigated but only the reaction of the chloral-acetoacetic ester system is clearly expressed and this is explained by the presence in the molecule of the latter of a hydroxyl group.

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It was established that acetoacetic ester in the presence of pyridine reacts with chloral forming a compound which during distillation in vacuum

Viscosity of Binary Systems with Chloral. Part 5 79-2-9/58

decomposes into chloral and acetoacetic ester. Optical investigation of acetoacetic ester solutions in pyridine showed that the latter like alcohol, reacts with the pyridine by means of the hydroxyl group. Also the reaction between the chloral and the acetoacetic acid is due to this hydroxyl group of enol form.

4 tables, 1 graph. There are 2 references, of which 2 are Slavic.

ASSOCIATION: The Kiev Polytechnicum

PRESENTED BY:

SUBMITTED: January 25, 1956

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2

UDOVENKO, V.V.; KHOMENKO, R.I.
UDOVENKO, V.V.; KHOMENKO, R.I.

Viscosity of binary systems containing chloral. Part 6. Zhru. ob. khim.
27 no.3:583-585 Nr '57. (MIRA 10:6)

1. Sredneaziatskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet i Kievskiy politekhnicheskii institut.

(Systems (Chemistry)) (Chloral)

KHOMENKO, T. A.

A modified Russel's medium for the intestinal-typhus-dysentery group. T. A. Khomenko. Lab. Prakt. (U. S. S. R.) 1936, No. 5, 15.—R. recommends use of Andrade's indicator in Russel's double-sugar medium. W. R. H.

ASH-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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KILOMENKO, T. A.

(a)

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

The detection of the formation of hydrogen sulfide by microbes. T. A. Khomenko. *Lab. Prakt.* (U. S. S. R.) 15, No. 6, 6-7 (1940).--For detection of the formation of H₂S egg white is added to agar contg. Pb acetate: Add to the melted weakly alc. (pH 7.4-7.6) MPA agar (contg. 2-2.5% of Archangelica agar) 1% of Pb acetate, cool the agar to 45°, add 2% of egg white, shake the mixt., pour into test tubes and sterilize. Well-developing fresh cultures which form H₂S produce a distinct darkening of the medium after 4 hrs. The cultures which form no H₂S produce no change of color of the medium even after a prolonged standing in a thermostat. W. R. Henn

ASAC-15-A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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KHOMENKO, T.A.

"An experiment in the use of methylene blue as an indicator for the colorimetric titration of penicillin." Biologicheskii Antiseptiki, pp. 149-153, 1950.

Translation-M-82, 19 Jan 1955.

KHOMENKO, I. A.

Excerpta Medica Soc 15 TB & Pulmonary Diseases Vol. 8/8 Aug 55

1542. KHOMENKO T. A. * The role of the nutrient medium in the determination of the sensitivity of *M. tuberculosis* to streptomycin (Russian text) PROBL. TUBERK. 1954, 4 (59-64) Illus. 3

Various media were used in the determination of the streptomycin-resistance of *M. tuberculosis*. The solid media appeared to be preferable, although they have their drawbacks. Agar, potato, brain, egg, which are mostly used, bring about partial inactivation of streptomycin. Therefore, agar is used in minimal quantities as an adjuvant, in order to obtain a more solid mass. Solid egg media impregnates streptomycin before sterilization, which is an unfavourable factor. A potato-brain-glycerin-agar medium is proposed, in which the streptomycin is impregnated after sterilization and is not unfavourably influenced.

Frey - Berlin (XV, 4)

Khomenko, T. A.

USSR/Microbiology - Medical and Veterinary.

F-4

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 7, 1957, 26401

Author : Khomenko, T. A.

Inst : Leningrad Medical Institute of Sanitation and Hygiene.

Title : An Attempt to Use the Complement Fixation Reaction with Flexner and Kruse-Sonne Dysentery Bacilli in the Sero-Diagnosis of Dysentery.

Orig Pub : Tr. Leningr. san.-gigien. med. in-ta, 1956, 30, 46-48

Abst : Experiments made use of blood serum from 264 dysentery patients, from which Flexner bacillus was isolated in 38 cases, Kruse-Sonne bacillus in 60, and Newcastle in 14, through repeated excrement implantation. Sowing yielded negative results for 152 patients. Complement fixation reactions were conducted with live cultures of Flexner bacillus (types a, b, c, d, e, f) and Kruse-Sonne bacillus. Complement titration was determined for each antigen. Patients with clinical symptoms of

Card 1/2

USSR/Microbiology - Medical and Veterinary.

F-4

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 7, 1957, 26401

dysentery showed a positive CFR with dysenteric cultures in 138 cases (52%), a non-specific reaction in 9 cases (3%), and a negative reaction in 127 cases (45%). To determine the specificity of the reaction, CFR was conducted with 282 sera of non-dysenteric patients. Of these, 29 (10%) showed positive reactions with dysentery bacteria cultures. The author believes that CFR's with live cultures of Flexner and Kruse-Sonne dysentery bacteria may be used as a supplementary reaction in the diagnosis of dysentery.

1. Kafedra mikrobiologii Leningradskogo sanitarno-gigiyenicheskogo meditsinskogo instituta (sav. kafedroy - prof. M.N. Fisher)

Card 2/2

VOROZHTSOV, N.N., mladshiy; BARKHASH, V.A.; PRUDCHENKO, A.T.; KHOMENKO, T.I.

Synthesis of polyfluoro derivatives of γ -benzopyrone. Zhur.
ob. khim. 35 no.8:1501-1502 Ag '65. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Novosibirskiy institut organicheskoy khimii Sibirskogo
otdeleniya AN SSSR.

VOROZHTSOV, N.N., mladshiy; BARKHASH, V.A.; PRUDCHENKO, A.T.; KHOMENKO, T.I.

Synthesis of polyfluorinated chromones and flavones. Dokl. AN SSSR
164 no.5:1046-1049 0 '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Novosibirskiy institut organicheskoy khimii Sibirskogo otdeleniya
AN SSSR. 2. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Vorozhtsov).

YERMEKOV, M.A. [IErmekov, M.A.], kand. tekhn. nauk; KHOMENKO, T.N.

Production and properties of mixed granular mineral fertilizers
based on Kaluga potassium sulfate. Khim. prom. no.4:59-60
O-D '64. (MIRA 18:3)

KHOMENKO, Viktor, inzh.

Artificial satellite of the earth. Nauka i tekhn. mladezh no.6:16-17, 23
Je '57.

KHOMENKO, V.A.; SHUSTER, A.A., red.

Ialta. Yalta. Kiev, Mystetstvo, 1964. 87 p. (MIRA 17:12)

TINTSEVA, M.A.; BODRTDINOV, A.Z.; OSTROUMOV, V.L.; PUTINTSEV,
Ye.A.; SIDASHOV, A.I.; KHOMENKO, V.A.; LETNEV, B.Ya.,
red.; KOBYAKOVA, G.N., tekhn. red.

[Technical maintenance of machines and tractors by expert
machine adjusters] Tekhnicheskoe obsluzhivanie mashinno-
traktornogo parka masterami-naladzhikami. Moskva, Sel'-
khozizdat, 1963. 87 p. (MIRA 16:10)
(Agricultural machinery--Maintenance and repair)

KHOMENKO, V.A.; SHUSTER, A.O., red.; GURZHIY, M.Ye.[Hurzhii, M.IE.],
tekhn. red.

[The southern coast of the Crimea] Pivdennyi bereg Krymu.
Kyiv, Derzh. vyd-vo "Mystetstvo," 1963. 1 v. (MIRA 17:2)

25(5)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/2933

: Khomenko, Vyacheslav Andreyevich

Potochnyye metody i avtomatizatsiya - rezervy povysheniya proizvoditel'nosti truda (Line Production Methods and Automation to Increase Labor Productivity) [Omsk] Omskoye obl. knizhnoye izd-vo, 1958. 70 p. 1,000 copies printed.

Ed.: P.F. Klimina; Tech. Ed.: A. A. Kholodul'kin.

PURPOSE: This booklet is intended for Omsk industrial workers.

COVERAGE: This booklet is devoted to the problem of introducing progressive technology and equipment in various plants and shops of Omsk. It emphasizes the importance of an overall mechanization and automation of production processes as a means of increasing labor productivity. It reviews line production methods and ways of improving the use of equipment. No personalities are mentioned. There are no references.

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Card 3/3

JG/jb
2-3-60

KOZHICH-ZELENIKO, M.P. [Kozhych-Zelenko, M.P.] ; KHOMENKO, V.A.

New correlation of middle Carboniferous sediments in the Dnieper-
Donets Lowland based on lithological data. Geol. zhur. 19 no.4:28-46
'59. (MIRA 13:1)

(Dnieper Lowland--Geology, Stratigraphic)
(Donets Basin--Geology, Stratigraphic)

KHOMENKO, V.A.

Potentiometric determination of tanning substances in leather industry
extracts. Izv. AN Mold. SSR no.10:51-54 '62.

(MIRA 17:12)

KHOMENKO, V.A.

Lithologic characteristics of Devonian sediments and stratigraphic boundaries between the Devonian and Carboniferous in the Mikhaylovskaya structure. Geol.zhur. 22 no.2:61-68 '62. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Institut geologicheskikh nauk AN USSR.
(Orel Valley (Ukraine)--Geology, Stratigraphic)

VORONTSOV, Yevgeniy Andreyevich; CHEREPANOV, B.I., red.; KHOMENKO,
V.A., red.; ISUPOVA, N.A., tekhn. red.

[Yalta; handbook and guide]Ialta; putevoditel'-spravochnik.
Izd.2. Simferopol', Krymizdat, 1962. 125 p. (MIRA 15:11)
(Yalta--Guidebooks)

KHOMENKO, V. A.

Correlation of Devonian sediments in the southwestern part of
the Dnieper-Donets Lowland. Trudy Inst. geol. nauk. AN URSR.
Ser. zah. geol. no.1:52-60 '62. (MIRA 16:1)

(Dnieper-Donets Lowland—Geology, Stratigraphic)

KHOMENKO, V. A.

Lithology of Devonian sediments in the Kolaydintsy structure.
Trudy Inst. geol. nauk. AN URSR. Ser. zah. geol. no.1:61-75
'62. (MIRA 16:1)

(Dnieper Valley—Petrology)

PUTINTSEVA, M.A.; BODRTDINOV, A.Z.; OSTROUMOV, V.L.; PUTINTSEV,
Ye.A.; SIDASHOV, A.I.; KHOMENKO, V.A.; LETNEV, B.Ya.,
red.; KOBYAKOVA, G.N., tekhn. red.

[Technical maintenance of machines and tractors by expert
machine adjusters] Tekhnicheskoe obsluzhivanie mashinno-
traktornogo parka masterami-naladzhikami. Moskva, Sel'-
khozizdat, 1963. 87 p. (MIRA 16:10)
(Agricultural machinery--Maintenance and repair)

KHOMENKO, V.A.; KOROBITSIN, V.G., nauchn. sotr.; GARMASH, P.Ye.,
red.;

[Nikita State Botanical Garden] Nikitskii botanicheskii
sad; marshrut ekskursii. Simferopol', Krymizdat, 1963.
(MIRA 16:12)

1. Yalta. Gosudarstvennyy Nikitskiy botanicheskiy sad.
2. Nikitskiy botanicheskiy sad, Yalta (for Korobitsin).
(Nikita (Crimea))--Botanical gardens)

KHOMENKO, V. F. Cand Med Sci -- (diss) "Surgical anatomy of ~~the~~ arterial vessels of the kidneys." Stalinsk, 1957. 14 pp (Stalinsk Inst for the Advanced Training of Physicians), 200 copies (KL, 43-59, 128)

KHOMENKO, V. F.

USSR / Human and Animal Morphology (Normal and Pathological).
Cardiovascular System.

S

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 21, 1958, No 97099
Author : *Khomenko, V. F.*
Inst : Stalinsk Institute for the Advanced Training of Physicians.
Title : Surgical Anatomy of Arterial Vessels of the Kidney.

Orig Pub : Sb. tr. Stalinsk. in-t usoversh. vrachey, 1957, 27, 205-216

Abstract : In 114 kidneys of humans of various ages and sex, by methods of roentgenography, preparation and corrosion, regular connections were established between the external shape of the kidney, the shape of its lobes and the nature of kidney vessel branching, which may be of essential significance to surgery.

Card 1/1

KHOMENKO, V. F.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722220006-0
USSR / Human and Animal Morphology (Normal and Pathological).
Excretory System.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 1, 1959, No. 3005

Author : *Khomenko, V. F.*
Inst : Stalinsk Institute for Advanced Training of Physicians
Title : Shape and Location of Kidney Pelvis and Its Significance in Kidney Surgery

Orig Pub : Sb. tr. Stalinsk. in-t usoversh. vrachey, 1957, 27, 217-222

Abstract : In 114 human kidneys it was found that the kidney pelvis is located bilaterally within the kidney in 31.1% of cases and is extrarenal in 22.8%. It was shown that on the basis of the design made by the calyces of I and II order and the ampulla, one should distinguish 2 basic forms of kidney pelvis, viz., ampullar and branching. Emphasis is made on the significance of the obtained results in surgery.

Card 1/1

KHOMENKO, V.F., kand.med.nauk

Enteroplasty in urology. Urologia no.5:24-26 '61.

(MIRA 14:11)

1. Iz khirurgicheskoy kliniki (zav. - prof. B.I. Fuks)
Stalinskogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey.
(BLADDER—SURGERY) (INTESTINES—TRANSPLANTATION)

KHOMENKO, V.F., kand.med. nauk

Immediate and late results of enteroplasty. Urologia 28 no.3:
25-27 '63 (MIRA 17:2)

1. Iz khirurgicheskoy kliniki (zav. - prof. B.I.Fuks) Novo-
kuznetskogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey.

KHOMENKO, V.F., kand.med.nauk

Urethroplasty in case of a single kidney. Vest.khir.no.1:
139-140'63. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Iz kafedry khirurgii (zav.--prof. B.I.Fuks) Novokuznetskogo
gosudarstvennogo instituta dlya usovershenstvovaniya vrachey
(rektor-dotsent G.L.Starkov).
(~~URETERS~~ SURGERY) (SURGERY, PLASTIC)

KHOMENKO, V.F., assistant

Boary's operation in ureterovaginal fistulas. Akush. i gin.
no.1:130-131 '63. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Iz kafedry khirurgii (zav. - prof. B.I. Fuks) Novokuznetskogo
Gosudarstvennogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachev.

ACC NR: AP6015690

(A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/009/0088/0088

INVENTOR: Zazhigin, A. S.; Khomenko, V. I.

ORG: None

TITLE: An automatic continuous rotating machine for measuring out bulk doses of dangerously explosive powdered materials. Class 42, No. 181328

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 9, 1966, 88

TOPIC TAGS: explosive, measuring apparatus, material handling

ABSTRACT: This Author's Certificate introduces: 1. An automatic continuous rotating machine for measuring out bulk doses of dangerously explosive powdered materials. The unit contains a batching rotor with hopper, batcher gate and control mechanism. Also incorporated in the device are two conveyer rotors, a feed unit and a drive. Productivity is increased by making the batching rotor in the form of a rotating collapsible shaft with an outer sleeve kinematically connected to the drive mechanism and an inner rod which rotates in sync with the outer sleeve and is rigidly connected to the hopper and batcher gates. In this way the hopper and gates are rotated and axially oscillated by a vibrator connected to the drive mechanism. 2. A modification of this machine in which the control mechanism for the batcher gate is made in the form of two rods: one connected to the lever for moving the batcher

Card 1/2

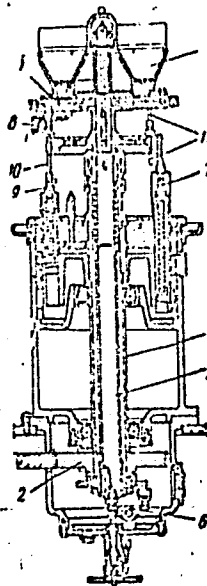
UDC: 681.268.4

ACC NR: AP6015690

gate, while the other blocks the gate through an index pin with a spring when there is no packing in the working position of the rotor.

1--outer sleeve; 2--gear; 3--inner rod; 4-- hopper;
5--batcher gate; 6--vibrator; 7--rod; 8--lever which
moves the batcher gate; 9--second rod; 10--packing;
11--index pin with spring

SUB CODE: 13, 14/ SUBM DATE: 18Jan64



Card 2/2

Khomenko, V.I.

SOV/124-58-3-3340

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika, 1958, Nr 3 p 112 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Khilobok, G. K., Khomenko, V. I.

TITLE: Investigation of Thin-walled Beams (K voprosu issledovaniya tonkostennykh sterzhney)

PERIODICAL: Nauchn. zap. Poltavsk. in-t inzh. s.-kh. str-va, 1956, Nr 3, pp 133-147

ABSTRACT: A brief summary of the development of restrained-torsion theory of open-profile thin-walled beams is given. A description of two devices for determination of center of flexure is also given.

K. F. Kovalov

Card 1/1

KHOMENKO, V.I.

Types of magnetic anomalies in Transcarpathia. Dop.AN USSR no.2:
176-180 '61. (MIRA 14:2).

1. Institut geologii poleznykh iskopayemykh AN USSR. Predstavleno
akademikom AN USSR V.B.Porfir'yevym.
(Transcarpathia—Magnetic anomalies)

KHOMENKO, V.I.

Possibility of utilizing the magnetization of rocks for tectonic zoning. Dop. AN URSR no.10:1307-1310 '61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. L'vovskiy filial Institut geofiziki AN USSR. Predstavleno akademikom AN USSR V.B.Porfir'yevym [Porfir'iev, V.B.].
(Geology, Structural)

KIRILLOV, V.A.; TVERDOKHLEBOV, V.I.; KHOMENKO, V.I.

Demonstration experiment using a zone plate. Usp. fiz. nauk
82 no.1:166-167 Ja'64. (MIRA 17:2)

CHEPURKIN, S.S., prof.; KHOMENKO, V.I., inzh.; DANILOV, S.S., inzh.

Investigating the roughing stand of a 1700 continuous mill.
Stal' 25 no.10:920-922 O '65. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Zhdanovskiy metallurgicheskiy institut.

SHTOF, M.D.; KHUMENKO, V.I.; USAMKO, V.I.

Chromatographic analysis of low-boiling hydrocarbon oils. Khim.
i tekhn. topl. i masel 9 no.7:65-67 1964.

(MIRA 17:12)

1. Kuybyshevskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut neftyanoy
promyshlennosti.

BAGLYUK, A.D.; BANDYLOV, A.P.; MARISHCHENKO, V.V.; ANUCHIN, P.F.;
KRASNOSLOBODTSEV, N.A.; SAKUN, A.N.; KOZLOV, Ye.A.; KHOMENKO,
Y.S.; MAKSIMUK, P.S.

Survey of letters and articles. Sakh. prom. 33 no.2:58-60
F '59. (MIRA 12:3)

1.Kamenskiy sakharney zavod (for Baglyuk). 2.Sokolovskiy sakhar-
ney zavod (for Bandylov). 3.Yagotinskiy sakharney zavod imeni
Il'icha (for Marishchenko). 4.Usinskiy sakharney zavod (for
Anuchin). 5.Novo-Troitskiy sakharney zavod (for Krasnoslobodtsev).
6.Ukrigiprovod (for Sakun). 7.Khutor-Mikheylovskiy rafinadnyy zavod
(for Kozlov). 8.Shpolyanskiy sakharney zavod (for Khomenko).
9.Kupyanskiy sakharney zavod (for Maksimuk).
(Sugar industry) (Sugar beets)

KHOMENKO, V. S.

3
Mechanized Statistical Analysis of the Influence of Technological Factors on the Quality of Rolling-Mill Rolls. N. V. Kandler, H. L. Rabinovich and V. S. Khomenko. (Stat., 1958, (7), 634-638). [In Russian]. A punched-card system for the statistical analysis of production and quality factors for cast steel rolls is described and some results given.—S. E.
MT

1. Dnepropetrovskiy zavod metallurgicheskogo oborudovaniya.

KHOMENKO, ^{V S}DUBYANSKIY, and SKOMOROKHOV

"An Experiment with the Liquidation of Foot-and-Mouth Disease
by Means of Using Chloroform Vaccine." Sov. Veterin., 1939, No. 9.
(Bibliography for Article Foot-and-Mouth Disease by A. L. Skomorokhov
State Publishing House for Agricultural Literature, Moscow and Leningrad,
1947.)

SO: U-1625, 11 January 1952.

KHOMENKO, V.S.

"The Influence of Oil on the Immunizatory Process in Active Immunization Against Foot-and-Mouth Disease (the 'Depo' Method)." Vet. Sprava, 1940, No. 6. (Bibliography from article Foot-and-Mouth Disease by A. L. Skomorokhov, State Publishing House for Agricultural Literature, Moscow and Leningrad 1947.)

SO: U-1625, 11 January 1952.

KHOMENKO, V. S.

PA 31/49T108

USSR/Medicine - Chemotherapy

Oct 48

Medicine - Sulfanilamide and Sulfanilamide
Derivatives

"Methods of Approving New Chemotherapeutic Prepara-
tions," V. S. Khomenko, Res Stud, Chemotherapy Lab
VIEV, 2¹/₄ PP

"Veterinariya" No 10

Describes procedure for testing new preparations,
using sulfanyl-cyanamide (S-100) as an example.

31/49T108

KHASKIND, M.D., doktor fiziko-matemat. nauk, prof.; KHOMENKO, V.S., aspirant

Electromagnetic oscillations in cylindrical magnetrons. Trudy
OTIP i KHP 8 no.1:63-74 '57. (MIRA 12:8)

1. Kafedra fiziki Odesskogo tekhnologicheskogo instituta
pishchevoy i kholodil'noy promyshlennosti.
(Magnetrons)

Card 1/1

Khomenko, V.S.

AUTHOR: Khomenko, V. S.

57-27-7-16/40

TITLE: Transition of a Single-Phase System Into a Two-Phase System Under the Influence of a Heat Source (Perekhod odnofaznoy sistemy v dvukhfaznuyu pod deystviyem teplovogo istochnika)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal Tekhnicheskoy ~~Nauch.~~, 1957, Vol. 27, Nr 7, pp. 1534-1539 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The transition of a homogeneous single-phase medium into a two-phase medium under the influence of a heat source with the power $q_n(t)$ is investigated. $n = 1, 2, 3$ corresponding to a flat, cylindrical and spherical case respectively. By the power of the source in the case $n = 1, 2$ has to be understood the power corresponding to the unit (plane source) or to the unit length source. The dependence of the q_n on the time t is assumed in a form that an increase in the transition-boundary $x = z(t)$ according to the parabolic law $z(t) = \alpha t$ is guaranteed. A transcendental equation is derived for a constant α and the calculations carried out with application to a cylindrical case. The results of the calculations are compared with those obtained according to the Leybenzon method and the limits of the applicability of this method for problems of this type are determined. There are 4 figures, 1 table, and 10 Slavic references.

Card 1/2

Transition of a Single-Phase System Into a Two-Phase System
Under the Influence of a Heat Source.

57-27-7-16/40

ASSOCIATION: State Pedagogical Institute imeni K. D. Ushinskiy in Odessa
(Odesskiy gosudarstvennyy pedagogicheskiy institut im. K. D.
Ushinskogo)

SUBMITTED: December 15, 1956

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

1. Phase transitions-Effects of heat

Card 2/2

KHASKIND, M.D.; KHOMENKO, V.S. (Odessa)

Profile streamlined by a supersonic constraint flow. Prikl.
mat. i mekh. 22 no.6:815-818 N-D '58. (MIRA 11:12)
(Aerodynamics, Supersonic)

SOV/24-59-3-17/33

AUTHOR: Khomenko, V. S. (Odessa)

TITLE: Non-Linear Theory of a Ship's Motion at Supercritical Velocity in a Shallow Channel

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR. Otdeleniye tekhnicheskikh nauk, Energetika i avtomatika, 1959, Nr 3, pp 121-129 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The steady potential flow of a liquid past a ship in a channel having a width b , is based on the theory of wave propagation defined by the formulae (1.1), (1.2) and (1.3), where $h(x, y)$ - depth of static surface of the water, w - velocity vector, u and v - velocity components, h_{∞} and u_{∞} - depth and velocity at a distance in front of ship, S - contour described by the ship's water line and channel walls, W_n - normal component of the flow velocity. The ship is considered in calculation as a vertical cylinder. The pressures in the flow are expressed by Eq (1.4). The formulae (1.1) and (1.2) are equivalent to the equations of the isentropic motion of gas with the adiabatic index equal to 2 (Refs 1-8). Therefore, in

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SOV/24-59-3-17/33

Non-Linear Theory of a Ship's Motion at Supercritical Velocity in a Shallow Channel

order to obtain the linear form of Eq (1.1), the Legendre transformation (1.5) can be applied (φ and ψ - potential velocity and the function of flow respectively, $z = x + iy$ ($i = \sqrt{-1}$), θ - angle of velocity vector, ϖ and ψ - functions of Legendre transformation). Thus Eq (1.1) can be written as Eq (1.6), where σ - function of w . If the Froude number $F = w(gh)^{-1/2} > 1$ is introduced, then the system of equations (1.1) becomes hyperbolic and Eq (1.7) is obtained, where $F_{\infty} = u_{\infty} (gh_{\infty})^{-1/2}$. The function σ in Eq (1.6) is determined from Eq (1.8), where K is a positive function defined by Eq (1.9) ($C = \text{const}$). The relationship of ϖ and ψ can be expressed as Eq (1.10), where K is taken as constant in order to obtain an approximate result, Eq (1.11) and the exact result, Eq (1.12) (or Eq (1.13) for $F = 1$). Fig 1 illustrates the accuracy of calculation where the exact values of Eq (1.12) are represented by the continuous lines and the approximate results, from Eq (1.11), by dotted lines. In order to transfer the calculations from the plane σ, θ to the plane x, y , the

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Non-Linear Theory of a Ship's Motion at Supercritical Velocity in a Shallow Channel

transformation (1.16), (1.17) can be performed. Then the equation of the contour of the flow can be shown as Eq (2.1), where L - length of the ship, B - its width, f - function describing the shape of the ship's water line, $E(x) = 1$ for $x \geq 0$, or equal to zero for $x \leq 0$. The angle of the ship's water line in respect to the axis x can be defined as Eqs (2.2), (2.3). Since the flow is symmetrical, the function (2.4) is obtained for t_0 and τ_0 as in Eq (2.5).

In order to define the value of $\sigma(t_0)$, the expressions (2.7) to (2.11) can be derived, where the value of t_p is determined from Eqs (2.8) to (2.12), or (3.8). The characteristic properties of Eq (2.12) can be obtained when the condition

$$0 < \sigma(t_k) + \theta(t_k) < 1/2\pi \quad (k = 1, 2, \dots) \quad \text{for } |t_0| \leq 1$$

is considered. This condition can also be expressed as

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Non-Linear Theory of a Ship's Motion at Supercritical Velocity in a Shallow Channel

Eqs (3.1) or (3.2) when $m = \min \operatorname{tg} [\varphi_{p\infty}(t_k)]$ is introduced.

It can be seen from Eq (3.2) that the values of t_p decrease with an increase of p , i.e. for $p > n$ at the point t_0 , the value of t_p becomes less than -1 . Also, it can be seen that for a constant ζ , the values of $t_0^{(p)}$ increase with an increase of σ_∞ . This is expressed by the equation (3.7). The maximum value of $\sigma_\infty = \sigma_\infty^{(n)}$ can be obtained from Eq (3.12) for $t_0^{(n)} = +1$ in Eq (3.7). The values of $t_0^{(p)}$ ($p = 1, \dots, n-1$) and $\zeta^{(n)}$ can be expressed as a function n of the parameter ζ for a given τ (Eq (3.13)).

The magnitude of waving resistance R for the ship's velocity u_∞ can be defined from Eq (4.1), where the pressure P is obtained from Eq (4.2). Thus the formula (4.3) is obtained, where S - surface described by the water-line.

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Fig 2 illustrates the relationship of the resistance

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Non-Linear Theory of a Ship's Motion at Supercritical Velocity in a Shallow Channel

calculated from Eq (4.3) to F_{∞} for the ship's water line, consisting of 2 parabolas (4.4) (lower curve). This relationship can be compared with that obtained in Ref 13 (upper curve). Fig 3 illustrates the relationship of the waving resistance to the Froude number for the same type of water line (Eq 4.4). Thanks are given to M. D. Khaskind for criticism. There are 3 figures and 13 references, of which 12 are Soviet and 1 is German.

SUBMITTED: January 9, 1958.

Card 5/5

KHOMENKO, V.S.

Theory of thermoanemometer. Trudy OGI no.20:35-40 '59.
(MIRA 14:10)

(Anemometer)

IVAKHLENKO, S.D.; KHOMENKO, V.S.

Optical determination of the fractional composition of sediments.
Trudy OGNI no.20:47-48 '59. (MIRA 14:10)
(Sedimentation and deposition)

KHOMENKO, V. S., Cand Phys-Math Sci -- (diss) "Movement of ships in shallow-water canals with supercritical speeds." /Moscow⁷, 1960. 8 pp; (Inst of Mechanics of the Academy of Sciences USSR); 190 copies; price not given; bibliography at end of text (14 entries); (KL, 28-60, 157)

045550

S/170/63/006/002/012/018
B102/B186

AUTHOR: Khomenko, V. S.

TITLE: Temperature waves on elastic deformations

PERIODICAL: Inzhenerno-fizicheskiy zhurnal, v. 6, no. 2, 1963, 88 - 94

TEXT: The plane problem of a hard die periodically exerting a pressure on an elastic semi-plane is investigated in the context provided by the thermodynamics of reversible processes. As the deformation rates are taken to be substantially smaller than the propagation rates of the elastic waves, consideration of the problem can be based on the equations of the statistical elastic theory: $\partial \sigma_{ij} / \partial x_i = 0$, $\sigma_{ij} = (\lambda e - \gamma T) + 2\mu \epsilon_{ij}$; $e = \epsilon_{ij} \epsilon_{ij}$, $\gamma = \alpha(3\lambda + 2\mu)$. The deformations are assumed to be related to the displacements u_i by $\epsilon_{ij} = (\partial u_i / \partial x_j + \partial u_j / \partial x_i) / 2$. Further, it is assumed that $\sigma_{33} = 0$ and $x_{1,2}$ is set equal to x, y . Then the displacements $u_{1,2}$ can be expressed by the harmonic functions φ and ϕ , as well as the σ_{ij} . On account of the absence of tangential stresses, $\partial \phi / \partial y = 0$ at the boundary of the elastic semi-plane. For $|x| < a$, one may put $\sigma_{22} = P_0(x) + P_1(x) \exp(j\omega t)$ where

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Temperature waves on elastic...

S/170/63/006/002/012/018
B102/B186

$j = \sqrt{-1}$. For $|x| > a$, $\sigma_{22} = 0$. These two relations supply the boundary conditions for φ at $y = 0$. If the temperature is determined from the heat conduction equation $\rho c \partial T / \partial t = k \Delta T + q$, where $q = -\gamma T_0 \partial e / \partial t$ being the volume

density of the heat sources produced in consequence of the deformation, the temperature function can also be expressed by harmonic functions:

$$T(x, y, t) = T_1(x, y) \exp(j\omega t) \text{ and } \phi(x, y, t) = \phi_1(x, y) \exp(j\omega t),$$

$\varphi(x, y, t) = \varphi_0(x, y) + \varphi_1(x, y) \exp(j\omega t)$, $\Delta \varphi_{0,1} = 0$. φ_1 , T_1 and ϕ_1 are determined by solving a system of differential equations satisfied by them.

This is accomplished with the help of a Fourier transformation, and the solutions to the resulting integral equation are tabulated. If the heat exchange coefficient is negligibly small, partial integration of the general equation for the semisurface leads to the simple relation

$$T_1(x) = \frac{sA(jr)^{-1/4}}{\pi r x^2} \left[1 - \frac{3(2 + a^2 \sqrt{j} r)}{2x^2 \sqrt{j} r} \right] + O(x^{-4}). \text{ As here shown, the}$$

complex amplitude of the surface temperature decreases rapidly with the distance from the die. If the deformation frequencies are small, a relatively simple relation can be obtained also for the heat source density q_1 .

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Temperature waves on elastic...

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B102/B186

on the surface $y = 0$. It is found that with increasing distance from the die q_1 behaves as a thermal dipole oriented along y and having a moment

$M = -16j\omega\gamma T_0\mu A / (3\lambda + 2\mu)$. A is a constant.

ASSOCIATION: Gidrometeorologicheskii institut g. Odessa (Hydro-meteorological Institute, Odessa)

SUBMITTED: July 2, 1962

✓C

Card 3/3

L 40319-65 EWT(1)/EPA(s)-2/EPF(n)-2/ENG(v)/EPR/ENA(1) Pe-5/Ps-1/Pt-10/Pu-4 NW
 ACCESSION NR: AP4046277 S/0040/64/028/005/0965/0973

AUTHOR: Khomenko, V. S. (deceased) (Odessa) 42
 B

TITLE: One problem of heat conductivity in a stream 21

SOURCE: Prikladnaya matematika i mekhanika, v. 28, no. 5, 1964, 965-973

TOPIC TAGS: heat conductivity, fluid stream, equipotential line, Wiener Hopf method

ABSTRACT: The author considers the plane problem of stream cooling the boundaries of which have a given temperature. The Wiener-Hopf method is used for the solution of the plane problem of stream cooling, the solid boundaries of which are being heated up, and the free boundaries have a given temperature. Specifically, the outflow is from a longitudinal slit in a cylindrical surface. The problem consists of integration of the heat conductivity equation

$$\alpha(\partial^2 T / \partial z^2 + \partial^2 T / \partial y^2) = v \cdot \text{grad } T$$

with the usual notations. It is assumed that the points of the profile, which are on

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I. 40319-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4046277

the same equipotential line, have the same temperature. Orig. art. has: 54 equations and 3 drawings.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 03Feb64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MA, GP

NR REF SOV: 004

OTHER: 001


Card 2/2

L 29850-66

ACC NR: AP6013224

SOURCE CODE: UR/0421/66/000/002/0171/0174

AUTHOR: Belotserkovskiy, S. M. (Moscow); Ul'yanov, B. I. (Moscow);
Khomenko, V. S. (Moscow)

40
B

ORG: none

TITLE: Some questions in the method of measuring instantaneous
pressures q_m

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Mekhanika zhidkosti i gaza, no. 2, 1966,
171-174

TOPIC TAGS: pressure measurement, aerodynamic load, harmonic vibration

ABSTRACT: The article considers certain questions involved in the method of measuring unsteady state aerodynamic loads with harmonic vibrations of the model, at a constant mean flow velocity and small vibration amplitudes. In determination of unsteady state loads by the method of pressure measurements, use is made of a standard system of coordinates connected with the body; the unsteady state motion of the body is characterized by the following dimensionless kinematic parameters which are functions of time, t :

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L 29850-66

ACC NR: AP6013224

$$\alpha, \beta, \alpha' = \frac{d\alpha}{dt} \frac{b}{U_0}, \quad \beta' = \frac{d\beta}{dt} \frac{b}{U_0}, \quad \omega_x = \frac{\Omega_x b}{U_0} \quad (1.1)$$

$$\omega_x' = \frac{d\Omega_x}{dt} \frac{b^2}{U_0^2}, \quad \omega_x = \frac{\Omega_x b}{U_0}, \quad \omega_z' = \frac{d\Omega_z}{dt} \frac{b^2}{U_0^2}$$

Here U_0 is the velocity of the movable origin 0 (the velocity of the flow) which is assumed to be constant; b is the characteristic linear dimension. In regard to the measurements, the article contains a detailed discussion of dynamic calibration and of the effect of the different parameters on the error of the measurements. Orig. art. has: 7 formulas and 8 figures.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 17Mar65/ ORIG REF: 004

Card 2/2 fv

ACC NR: AP6034214

SOURCE CODE: UR/0367/66/005/004/0480/0485

AUTHOR: Kuznetsova, V. V.; Savchenko, A. N.; Khomenko, V. S.

ORG: none

TITLE: Analysis of the europium chelates composition in solutions by means of luminescence spectra

SOURCE: Zhurnal prikladnoy spektroskopii, v. 5, no. 4, 1966, 480-485

TOPIC TAGS: organoeuropium compound, chelate compound, ion concentration, stability constant, luminescence spectrum, *EUROPIUM COMPOUND*

ABSTRACT: The luminescence property of the $\text{Eu}(\text{DBM})_3$, $\text{Eu}(\text{TIA})_3$, $\text{Eu}(\text{BA})_3$, $\text{Eu}(\text{DBM})_4 \cdot \text{HP}$, and $\text{Eu}(\text{BA})_4 \cdot \text{HP}$ chelate solutions in ethanol has been studied at different stages of dissociation of the complexes to determine the composition of the complex molecule in solution, the concentration of admixture of partially dissociated molecules, and the instability constants of various chelate forms. The concentration of admixture and instability constant data are important for evaluation of the stimulated emission capability of the rare earth chelates. The admixture content is directly related to the loss in pumping energy in lasers. Dissociation of the complexes was achieved by additions of anhydrous HCl ; luminescence spectra Eu^{3+} in solutions were recorded at different pH values. Three complex forms: $\text{Eu}(\text{BA})_3$, $\text{Eu}(\text{BA})_2^+$, and $\text{Eu}(\text{BA})_2^{2+}$ were detected in solutions of $\text{Eu}(\text{BA})_3$ at Ph in the 9.2—3.0 range. A four-ligand complex

Card 1/2

UDC: 535.37

ACC NR: AP6034214

complex $\text{Eu}(\text{BA})_4^-$ was assumed to exist in the solution containing Eu^{3+} and BA in a 1:4 ratio at $\text{pH} \geq 9.7$. Dissociation forms of the $\text{Eu}(\text{BA})_4 \cdot \text{HP}$ complex in solution appeared at the same pH as the three equilibrium forms of the $\text{Eu}(\text{BA})_3$ complex. Luminescence spectrum of the $\text{Eu}(\text{BA})_4 \cdot \text{HP}$ solution coincided with that obtained for the solution containing EuCl_3 and BA in a 1:4 ratio and pyridine. Two complex forms: $\text{Eu}(\text{DBM})_2^+$ and $\text{Eu}(\text{DBM})_2^{2+}$, or $\text{Eu}(\text{TTA})_2^+$ and $\text{Eu}(\text{TTA})_2^{2+}$ were assumed to be the products of a stepwise dissociation of $\text{Eu}(\text{DBM})_3$ or $\text{Eu}(\text{TTA})_3$ in solution at pH in the 8.5—3 range. The $\text{Eu}(\text{DMB})_4^-$ ion was probably formed at $\text{pH} > 9$ in a solution containing Eu and DMB in a 1:4 ratio. A stable equilibrium between the complex forms was established when $\text{Eu}(\text{TTA})_3$ is dissolved. The concentration of partially dissociated molecules was the lowest in solutions of the $\text{Eu}(\text{BA})_4 \cdot \text{HP}$ complex, as determined from the data of relative intensity and quantum yield of luminescence spectral lines of the starting solution and the experimental ratios of quantum yields of different complex forms. The instability constants of various forms of Eu complexes with BA and DMB were calculated from the equilibrium reaction $\text{MeA}_n \rightleftharpoons \text{MeA}_{n-1} + \text{A}$ using the data obtained for the relative concentrations of various complexes in solution. The lowest value ($9.5 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ mol/l}$) was found for the $\text{Eu}(\text{BA})_4^-$ complex. Orig. art. has: 4 figures, 1 table, and 3 equations.

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 30Dec65/ ORIG REF: 005/ OTH REF: 002/

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AP6034214

SOURCE CODE: UR/0368/66/005/004/0480/0485

AUTHOR: Kuznetsova, V. V.; Sevchenko, A. N.; Khomenko, V. S.

ORG: none

TITLE: Analysis of the europium chelates composition in solutions by means of luminescence spectra

SOURCE: Zhurnal prikladnoy spektroskopii, v. 5, no. 4, 1966, 480-485

TOPIC TAGS: organoeuropium compound, chelate compound, ion concentration, stability constant, luminescence spectrum, *EUROPIUM COMPOUND*

ABSTRACT: The luminescence property of the $\text{Eu}(\text{DBM})_3$, $\text{Eu}(\text{TTA})_3$, $\text{Eu}(\text{BA})_3$, $\text{Eu}(\text{DBM})_4 \cdot \text{HP}$, and $\text{Eu}(\text{BA})_4 \cdot \text{HP}$ chelate solutions in ethanol has been studied at different stages of dissociation of the complexes to determine the composition of the complex molecule in solution, the concentration of admixture of partially dissociated molecules, and the instability constants of various chelate forms. The concentration of admixture and instability constant data are important for evaluation of the stimulated emission capability of the rare earth chelates. The admixture content is directly related to the loss in pumping energy in lasers. Dissociation of the complexes was achieved by additions of anhydrous HCl; luminescence spectra Eu^{3+} in solutions were recorded at different pH values. Three complex forms: $\text{Eu}(\text{BA})_3$, $\text{Eu}(\text{BA})_2^+$, and $\text{Eu}(\text{BA})^{2+}$ were detected in solutions of $\text{Eu}(\text{BA})_3$ at Ph in the 9.2—3.0 range. A four-ligand complex.

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complex $\text{Eu}(\text{BA})_4^-$ was assumed to exist in the solution containing Eu^{3+} and BA in a 1:4 ratio at $\text{pH} \geq 9.7$. Dissociation forms of the $\text{Eu}(\text{BA})_4 \cdot \text{HP}$ complex in solution appeared at the same pH as the three equilibrium forms of the $\text{Eu}(\text{BA})_3$ complex. Luminescence spectrum of the $\text{Eu}(\text{BA})_4 \cdot \text{HP}$ solution coincided with that obtained for the solution containing EuCl_3 and BA in a 1:4 ratio and pyridine. Two complex forms: $\text{Eu}(\text{DBM})_2^+$ and $\text{Eu}(\text{DBM})_2^{2+}$; or $\text{Eu}(\text{TTA})_2^+$ and $\text{Eu}(\text{TTA})_2^{2+}$ were assumed to be the products of a stepwise dissociation of $\text{Eu}(\text{DBM})_3$ or $\text{Eu}(\text{TTA})_3$ in solution at pH in the 8.5—3 range. The $\text{Eu}(\text{DMB})_4^-$ ion was probably formed at $\text{pH} > 9$ in a solution containing Eu and DMB in a 1:4 ratio. A stable equilibrium between the complex forms was established when $\text{Eu}(\text{TTA})_3$ is dissolved. The concentration of partially dissociated molecules was the lowest in solutions of the $\text{Eu}(\text{BA})_4 \cdot \text{HP}$ complex, as determined from the data of relative intensity and quantum yield of luminescence spectral lines of the starting solution and the experimental ratios of quantum yields of different complex forms. The instability constants of various forms of Eu complexes with BA and DMB were calculated from the equilibrium reaction $\text{MeA}_n \rightleftharpoons \text{MeA}_{n-1} + \text{A}$ using the data obtained for the relative concentrations of various complexes in solution. The lowest value ($9.5 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ mol/l}$) was found for the $\text{Eu}(\text{BA})_4^-$ complex. Orig. art. has: 4 figures, 1 table, and 3 equations.

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Card 2/2

L 40674-65 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/EWP(j)/T Pc-4/P1-4 IJP(c) RM

ACCESSION NR: AP5010044

UR/0368/65/002/002/0147/0153

AUTHOR: Kuznetsova, V. V.; Sevchenko, A. N.; Khomenko, V. S.

TITLE: Physicochemical and luminescence properties of europium and terbium organic complexes

SOURCE: Zhurnal prikladnoy spektroskopii, v. 2, no. 2, 1965, 147-153

TOPIC TAGS: rare earth chelate, europium chelate, terbium chelate, luminescence property, laser application

ABSTRACT: Luminescence characteristics of europium and terbium chelate compounds with benzoylacetone (BA), thenoyltrifluoroacetone (TTA), dipropionylmethane (DPM), tribenzoylmethane (TBM), and ethylenediaminesalicylaldehyde (EDSA) have been studied because of the widespread use of rare earth elements in quantum electronics. Methods of preparing new chelate compounds were described. The composition of the complexes was determined by chemical analysis and by comparing the coefficients of molar extinction of a complex and free ligand. Both methods gave an identical 1:3 ratio of the metal oxide to the ligand in all complexes studied except that with EDSA, which gave a

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ACCESSION NR: AP5010044

1:2 ratio. High quantum yields of luminescence of the most intense spectral lines were found in all Eu and Tb chelates studied in crystalline or dissolved state at low temperature. The most interesting properties for laser application were displayed by Eu and Tb chelates in solutions. A series of empiric solutions were prepared by mixing solvents or adding small amounts of activators (pyridine, piperidine, dimethylformamide, etc.) to enhance the quantum yield by excluding the possibility of partial dissociation of a complex or distortion of the high symmetry of the intramolecular field. Luminescence spectra, quantum yields of the most intense lines, and luminescence lifetimes were given for certain Eu and Tb chelates in solution. In general, the spectral distribution of the emitted energy is more uniform in Tb complexes than in Eu complexes. Therefore, the quantum yields of separate lines are significantly lower for Tb complexes, with few exceptions. The highest quantum yield was found in an Eu (BA + DBM) complex in petroleum ether for a 6123 Å line. The lifetimes τ of the excited state were found constant within a larger temperature range in Eu than in Tb chelate compounds. This was due

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ACCESSION NR: AP5010044

to a difference in the luminescence quenching pattern of the excited rare-earth ion. Temperature dependence of the quantum yield and of the reflected deactivation energy changes in the organic component of the molecule and in the rare-earth ion, respectively, and therefore do not follow the same pattern. Most of the Eu complexes are still luminescent at room temperature, while Tb complexes are luminescent mainly at low temperature. Very great variations in properties between individual compounds of the Eu and Tb chelate group must be taken into account for their evaluation as potential laser materials, which was discussed in previous articles in nos. 3 and 4, 1964, of the same periodical. Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 4 tables. [JK]

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 17Jul64

NO REF SOV: 010

ENCL: 00

OTHER: 007

SUB CODE: OC, OP

ATD PRESS: 3231

Card 3/3

L 9858-63
RM/JD/MAY/IJP(C)

EWP(j)/EWT(l)/EWP(q)/EWT(m)/BDS--APFTC/ASD/ESD-3/SSD--Pc-4--

ACCESSION NR: AP3001344

S/0048/63/027/006/0710/0716

70

AUTHOR: Sevchenko, A. N.; Kuznetsova, V. V.; Khomenko, V. S.

TITLE: Luminescence of solutions and salts of organic-rare earth complexes
[Report of the Eleventh Conference on Luminescence held in Minsk from 10 to 15
September 1962]

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izv. Seriya fizicheskaya, v. 27, no. 6, 1963, 710-716

TOPIC TAGS: luminescence, rare earth-organic complexes, analysis of rare earths

ABSTRACT: Investigation of the luminescence of rare earth compounds is of interest in view of the distinctive nature of the spectroluminescent properties of this class of compounds and the light such studies throw on different theoretical and practical problems. For the present study there were synthesized compounds of 14 rare earth elements with various organic addends: dibenzoylmethane, benzoylacetone, acetylacetone, derivatives of salicylaldehyde and salicylic acid, derivatives of 8-hydroxyquinoline, alpha-substituted pyridines, etc. Most of the complexes had the metal:addend proportions 1:3. The absorption

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ACCESSION NR: AP3001344

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spectra of complexes with dibenzoylmethane in ethyl alcohol are given. The shift of the main absorption band and decrease of the absorption coefficient are criteria for the existence of stable complexes in solution. The luminescence of Eu, Sm, Tb, Dy and Yb complexes in solution and in the crystalline state is excited in the near UV, that is, in the continuous absorption region of the organic part of the molecules. The complexes formed by the other rare earths exhibit no or only weak luminescence. The excitation mechanism is discussed. Level and transition diagrams for rare earth complexes with some organic molecules are proposed and energy transfer (migration) is discussed. Use of organic complexes and observation of luminescence provides a simple and reliable method for determination of the luminescing rare earth elements. The spectroluminescent rare earth-organic complex procedure should be particularly useful for determination of the total rare earth content and for checking the purity of some substances. Orig. art. has: 4 figures.

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DATE ACQ: 01Jul63

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SUB CODE: PH,CH

NR REF SOV: 014

OTHER: 009 FR AID: 29Aug63

Card 2/2 ja/nh

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